

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:32:35 ON 29 DEC 2005)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:32:52 ON 29 DEC 2005

 E PILJAC TATJANA/IN,AU
L1 6 S E3-9
 E PILJAC GORAN/IN,AU
L2 53 S E3-7
L3 55 S L1 OR L2
L4 20130 S RHAMNO?
L5 6 S L3 AND L4
L6 1 S 1999:565921/AN
 SELECT RN L6 1-

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:37:00 ON 29 DEC 2005

L7 2 S E1-2

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:38:35 ON 29 DEC 2005

L8 438 S RHAMNOLIPID
L9 233938 S SKIN
L10 6571 S DERMATOLOG?
L11 40046 S TOPICAL
L12 176635 S AGING
L13 10 S L8 AND (L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12)
L14 6 S L13 NOT L5

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1105426 CAPLUS
 TITLE: Di-rhammolipid from Pseudomonas aeruginosa
 displays differential effects on human keratinocyte
 and fibroblast cultures
 AUTHOR(S): Stipcevic, Tamara; Piljac, Tihana; Isseroff,
 Roslyn R.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: TajCo Inc., 2323 Shasta Drive 40, Davis, CA, 95616,
 USA
 SOURCE: Journal of Dermatological Science (2005), 40(2),
 141-143
 CODEN: JDSCEI; ISSN: 0923-1811
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Unavailable

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:114990 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:157594
 TITLE: Use of rhammolipids in wound healing,
 treatment and prevention of gum disease, and
 periodontal regeneration
 INVENTOR(S): Stipcevic, Tamara; Piljac, Tihana; Piljac,
 Jasenka; Dujmic, Tatjana; Piljac, Goran
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001010447	A1	20010215	WO 2000-US17875	20000807
W:				
AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW:				
GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2378557	AA	20010215	CA 2000-2378557	20000807
EP 1200100	A1	20020502	EP 2000-952141	20000807
R:				
AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
US 2004224905	A1	20041111	US 2002-48923	20020522
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-147265P	P 19990805
			WO 2000-US17875	W 20000807

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:157594
 AB Various methods are provided, including re-epithelization and wound healing with reduced fibrosis, particularly for the re-epithelization of mucous membrane tissues, most particularly for the treatment and prevention of gum disease and for periodontal regeneration, each of which uses administration of a composition containing one or more rhammolipids as an active ingredient. The effects of topical BAC-3 [(α -L-rhammopyranosyl-(1,2)- α -L-rhammopyranosyl)-3-hydroxydecanoyl-3-hydroxydecanoic acid] on the rate of burn wound closure is presented.
 REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:565921 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:194302
 TITLE: Use of rhammolipids in wound healing,
 treating burn shock, atherosclerosis, organ
 transplants, depression, schizophrenia and cosmetics
 INVENTOR(S): Piljac, Tatjana; Piljac, Goran
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Croatia
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9943334	A1	19990902	WO 1999-US3714	19990224
W:				
AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW:				
GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2321926	AA	19990902	CA 1999-2321926	19990224
AU 9933048	A1	19990915	AU 1999-33048	19990224
AU 747088	B2	20020509		
EP 1056462	A1	20001206	EP 1999-936031	19990224
R:				
AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI				
JP 2002504513	T2	20020212	JP 2000-533130	19990224
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-75959P	P 19980224
			WO 1999-US3714	W 19990224

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:194302

AB A method for re-epithelization of skin, particularly in wound healing with reduced fibrosis, using compns. containing one or more rhammolipids is provided. A topical composition containing rhammolipid(s) is useful in treatment of burn shock, wounds of different origin, and the signs of aging, such as wrinkles. Oral administration of a composition containing rhammolipid(s) is useful in treatment and prevention of atherosclerosis, prevention and treatment of organ transplant rejection, and treatment of depression and schizophrenia. E.g., burn wounds were significantly smaller in rats treated with ointment containing 0.1% (α -L- rhamnopyranosyl-(1,2)- α -L- rhamnopyranosyl)-3-hydroxydecanoyl-3-hydroxydecanoic acid (BAC-3) in eucerin as compared with burn wounds in rats receiving the vehicle alone.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:13182 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:106658
 TITLE: Immunological activity of rhammolipids
 INVENTOR(S): Piljac, Goran; Piljac, Visnja
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 16 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 866,691, abandoned.
 CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5466675	A	19951114	US 1994-277975	19940720
BE 1005704	A4	19931221	BE 1992-115	19920204
PT 630252	T	20050429	PT 1993-914523	19930204
ES 2235155	T3	20050701	ES 1993-914523	19930204
US 5455232	A	19951003	US 1994-224070	19940407
CA 2195419	AA	19960201	CA 1995-2195419	19950720
WO 9602233	A1	19960201	WO 1995-US8787	19950720
W:				
AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT				
RW:				
KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9531266	A1	19960216	AU 1995-31266	19950720
EP 771191	A1	19970507	EP 1995-927153	19950720
EP 771191	B1	20020410		

R: AT, CH, DE, FR, GB, LI, SE

JP 10502925	T2	19980317	JP 1995-505141	19950720
AT 215827	E	20020415	AT 1995-927153	19950720
US 5514661	A	19960507	US 1995-520076	19950828
JP 2004149547	A2	20040527	JP 2004-631	20040105
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			BE 1992-115	A 19920204
			US 1992-866691	B2 19920410
			JP 1993-512946	A3 19930204
			US 1994-277975	A 19940720
			WO 1995-US8787	W 19950720

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 124:106658

AB Methods are disclosed for treating various autoimmune diseases and for providing immunorestitution by administering an effective amount of a composition having as active ingredient ≥ 1 rhammolipids I [R1 = H, α -L-rhamnopyranosyl; R2 = H, CH(R4)CH₂COOH; R3, R4 = (C5-20)-saturated, mono- or polyunsatd. hydrocarbyl]. Rhammolipid II was isolated from Pseudomonas aeruginosa and characterized. Activity of II in a number of biol. tests (enzyme inhibition, effect on viruses, effect on cell DNA synthesis, lymphocyte proliferation, etc.) was determined. In a clin. trial, good results were obtained on psoriatic lesions where II was applied.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:582412 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:182412
 TITLE: Rhammolipid-based surfactant compositions
 INVENTOR(S): Piljac, Goran
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yugoslavia
 SOURCE: Belg., 20 pp.
 CODEN: BEXXAL
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Dutch
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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BE 1005825	A4	19940208	BE 1992-478	19920522
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			BE 1992-478	19920522

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 121:182412

AB The rhammolipids have general formula I (R1 = H, α -L-rhamnopyranosyl; R2 H, CH(R4)CH₂CO₂H; R3 = C5-20-saturated or mono- or polyunsatd. alkyl; R4 = C5-20-saturated or mono- or polyunsatd. alkyl). The preferred rhammolipid is [α -L-rhamnopyranosyl-1,2 α -L-rhamnopyranosyl]-3-hydroxydecanoyl-3-hydroxydecanoic acid. Pseudomonas aeruginosa was aerobically cultured at 32° in a medium consisting of, e.g., glucose 20, yeast extract 10, and CaCO₃ 20 g in 1 L water. The solution containing the rhammolipids were passed through, e.g., Amberlite XAD-8, and elutriated with MeOH, dried, and purified by redissoln. and precipitation

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:588599 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:188599
 TITLE: Pharmaceutical preparations based on rhammolipid for treatment of dermatological diseases
 INVENTOR(S): Piljac, Goran; Piljac, Visnja
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Innovi N.V., Belg.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 11 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 9314767	A2	19930805	WO 1993-EP270	19930204
WO 9314767	A3	19930902		
W: AT, AU, BR, CA, CH, DE, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KR, LU, NL, NO, PL, RO, RU, SE, UA				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, SN, TD, TG				
BE 1005704	A4	19931221	BE 1992-115	19920204
AU 9334534	A1	19930901	AU 1993-34534	19930204

09/644,984

EP 630252	A1	19941228	EP 1993-914523	19930204
EP 630252	B1	20041215		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 09503196	T2	19970331	JP 1993-512946	19930204
AT 284697	E	20050115	AT 1993-914523	19930204
PT 630252	T	20050429	PT 1993-914523	19930204
ES 2235155	T3	20050701	ES 1993-914523	19930204
US 5455232	A	19951003	US 1994-224070	19940407
JP 2004149547	A2	20040527	JP 2004-631	20040105
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			BE 1992-115	A 19920204
			US 1992-866691	A 19920410
			JP 1993-512946	A3 19930204
			WO 1993-EP270	A 19930204

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 119:188599

AB Rhamnolipids, most preferably α -L- rhamnopyranosyl
-(1,2)- α -L- rhamnopyranosyl-3-hydroxydecanoyl-3-
hydroxydecanoic acid (I), are effective for the treatment of dermatol.
diseases, e.g. papilloma virus infections. I was isolated from the
culture media of Pseudomonas aeruginosa. An ointment containing 1.0% I was
formulated.

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1084367 CAPLUS
 TITLE: Synthesis and properties of isocannabinoid and cholesterol derivatized rhamnosurfactants: application to liposomal targeting of keratinocytes and skin
 AUTHOR(S): Barragan-Montero, Veronique; Winum, Jean-Yves; Moles, Jean-Pierre; Juan, Emmanuelle; Clavel, Caroline; Montero, Jean-Louis
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Chimie Biomoleculaire, UMR 5032, ENSCM, Universite Montpellier II, Montpellier, 34296, Fr.
 SOURCE: European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2005), 40(10), 1022-1029
 CODEN: EJMCA5; ISSN: 0223-5234
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Ltd.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB The usefulness of vesicles to cargo material depends on the design of new ligands able to incorporate easily inside the bilayer and also to direct the vesicles to the targeted site. Therefore, the synthesis of two new rhamnose-bearing surfactants is described. The hydrophobic part consists of cholesterol (in compound 3) and citrylidene phloroglucinol (in compound 6). The ability of these two rhammolipids to incorporate into a DPPC membrane and to form aggregates is investigated, resp., by differential scanning calorimetry and by surface tension measurements. Those two new surfactants were incorporated in fluorescent liposomes to study their interactions with keratinocytes and skin sections. Intra-liposomal delivery to keratinocytes was observed in both cases, even if the kinetics of delivery were different according to the rhamnosurfactant used. Skin sections were stained by both liposomal formulations, and different interactions between the liposomes and skin cells according to the surfactant used were noted.

REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:16314 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:84929
 TITLE: Influence of rhammolipids and Triton X-100 on the desorption of pesticides from soils
 AUTHOR(S): Mata-Sandoval, Juan C.; Karns, Jeffrey; Torrents, Alba
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Environmental Engineering Program Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Maryland at College Park, College Park, MD, 20742, USA
 SOURCE: Environmental Science and Technology (2002), 36(21), 4669-4675
 CODEN: ESTHAG; ISSN: 0013-936X
 PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A rhammolipid biosurfactant mixture produced by Pseudomonas aeruginosa UG2 and the surfactant Triton X-100 were tested for their effectiveness of enhancing the desorption of trifluralin, atrazine, and coumaphos from soils. Sorption of both surfactants by the soils was significant and adequately described by the Langmuir-type isotherm. Values of maximum sorption capacity (Q_{max}) and Langmuir constant (K_{lang}) did not correlate with the amount of soil organic matter. Our results indicate that clay surfaces play an important role in the sorption of surfactants. When surfactant dosages were high enough to reach soil saturation and maintain an aqueous micellar phase, pesticide desorption was only enhanced. At dosages below soil saturation, surfactants sorbed onto soil, increasing its hydrophobicity and enhancing the sorption of the pesticides by a factor of 2. Similar values of water-soil partition coeffs. (K_{sol}) for aged and fresh added pesticides to soils indicate that the aging process used did not significantly alter the capability of either surfactant to desorb the pesticides. A model able to estimate equilibrium distributions of organic compds. in soil-aqueous-micellar systems was tested against exptl. results. The determined organic carbon partition coeffs., K_{oc} values, indicate that, on a carbon normalized basis, sorbed Rh-mix is a much better sorbent of pesticides than TX-100 or soil organic matter. These results have significant implications on determining the effectiveness of surfactants to aid soil remediation technologies.

REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:832013 CAPLUS
TITLE: Influence of Rhamnolipids and Triton X-100
on the Desorption of Pesticides from Soils
AUTHOR(S): Mata-Sandoval, Juan C.; Karns, Jeffrey; Torrents, Alba
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering,
Environmental Engineering Program, University of
Maryland, College Park, MD, 20742, USA
SOURCE: Environmental Science and Technology (2002), 36(21),
4669-4675
CODEN: ESTHAG; ISSN: 0013-936X
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A rhamnolipid biosurfactant mixture produced by *P. aeruginosa* UG2 and the surfactant Triton X-100 were tested for their effectiveness of enhancing the desorption of trifluralin, atrazine, and coumaphos from soils. Sorption of both surfactants by the soils was significant and adequately described by the Langmuir-type isotherm. Values of maximum sorption capacity (Q_{max}) and Langmuir constant (K_{lang}) did not correlate with the amount of soil organic matter. Our results indicate that clay surfaces play an important role in the sorption of surfactants. When surfactant dosages were high enough to reach soil saturation and maintain an aqueous micellar phase, pesticide desorption was only enhanced. At dosages below soil saturation, surfactants sorbed onto soil, increasing its hydrophobicity and enhancing the sorption of the pesticides by a factor of 2. Similar values of water-soil partition coeffs. (K_{sol}) for aged and fresh added pesticides to soils indicate that the aging process used did not significantly alter the capability of either surfactant to desorb the pesticides. A model able to estimate equilibrium distributions of organic compds. in soil-aqueous-micellar systems was tested against exptl. results. The determined organic carbon partition coeffs., K_{oc} values, indicate that, on a carbon normalized basis, sorbed Rh-mix is a much better sorbent of pesticides than TX-100 or soil organic matter. These results have significant implications on determining the effectiveness of surfactants to aid soil remediation technologies.

REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:356941 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:205725
TITLE: Biodegradability of aged pyrene and phenanthrene in a natural soil
AUTHOR(S): Hwang, S.; Cutright, T. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Civil Engineering, University of Akron,
Akron, OH, 44325-3905, USA
SOURCE: Chemosphere (2002), 47(9), 891-899
CODEN: CSMHAF; ISSN: 0045-6535
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A study was conducted to evaluate the biodegradability of pyrene (PYR) and phenanthrene (PHE) aged in a natural soil. Both the single and binary systems were either biostimulated via a nutrient amendment or bioaugmented via an inoculation of the enriched bacteria and nutrients. Aging resulted in higher concentration of both compds. and smaller bacterial activity in the solution-phase. The total biodegraded extent was greater in the aged soil system than in the freshly spiked system. As anticipated, biostimulation was not appropriate to attain an effective biodegrdn. in this study, and bioaugmentation achieved a substantial increase the total biodegrdn. extent. These findings were attributed to indigenous *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* entering a stationary-phase during the 200-day aging and producing rhamnolipid biosurfactants. A different sampling technique (i.e., after vigorous hand-shaking) revealed 15 times higher microbial population than the normal sampling from the stagnant solution PAH bioavailability in the aged soils can be underestimated when the microbial activity is determined only from the stagnant solution. Cometabolism enhanced PYR degradation when PHE was present as a primary substrate.

REFERENCE COUNT: 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:564976 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:163484

TITLE: Use of mixtures of glycolipids and surfactants in the washing of dishes
 INVENTOR(S): Hees, Udo; Fabry, Bernd
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel Kgaa, Germany
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 8 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19600743	A1	19970724	DE 1996-19600743	19960111
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1996-19600743	19960111

AB Mixts. of glycolipids and surfactants have high synergism in the manual washing of dishes and good skin compatibility. A 40:60 mixture of rhamnose lipid and ethoxylated coco alc. sulfate (concentration 0.5 g/L) in the dishwashing test (beef tallow removal) gave a relative removal of 107% and basic foam test rating (DIN 53 902) 150 mL; vs. 93 and 130, resp., for glycolipid alone; and 93 and 95, resp., for surfactant alone.

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:18773 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:18773
 TITLE: Antimicrobial effects of biosurfactants
 AUTHOR(S): Lang, S.; Katsiwela, Eleftheria; Wagner, F.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Biochem. Biotechnol., Tech. Univ. Braunschweig, Braunschweig, D-3300, Fed. Rep. Ger.
 SOURCE: Fett Wissenschaft Technologie (1989), 91(9), 363-6
 CODEN: FWTEEG; ISSN: 0931-5985
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Various microbial glycolipids (sophorolipids, rhammolipids, trehalose lipids, and 2 cellobiose lipid mixts. produced by *Torulopsis bombicola*, *Pseudomonas* species, *Rhodococcus erythropolis*, and *Ustilago maydis*, resp.) were tested for their inhibitory effects on the growth of bacteria or fungi frequently found in obstructed sebaceous glands of human skin (*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Streptococcus faecium*, *Propionibacterium acnes*, *Candida albicans*, and *Glomerella cingulata*). In general, gram-pos. bacteria were more sensitive than gram-neg. species, which were only weakly or not inhibited. Sophoro- and rhammolipids were particularly effective against gram-pos. bacteria.